The "Men in the Cap" on St. Patrick's Bay and Movement of a Powerful British Squadron.

NAPOLEON'S LOSS OF POLITICAL POWER.

Destitution and Discontent in La Vendee.

Legislative Progress in Young Italy and Reconstructed Hungary.

Captain Lemarie, which left Havre on the 14th and Bres on the 16th of March, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing files, in detail of our cable de spatches, to her day of sailing.

The Europe landed twenty-six passengers and the mails and brought a full cargo. Captain Lemarie reports —On the 24th of March, at five o'clock in the rning, we were compelled to change our course, in order to avoid the floating fields of ice, covering all the horizon and not allowing us a moment free passage. We were met by the see in 50 degrees longitude and 45 degrees 45 minutes latitude N., and they disappeared at minutes N. latitude. On the 25th, in 60 degrees longi-tude and 42 degrees latitude N., we passed a steamer, supposed to be the Ville de Paris, going East. On the 26th, in 63 degrees 30 minutes longitude and 40 degrees 30 minutes latitude N_s, we passed the City of Baltimore,

The London News thinks that a measure of electoral reform which falls short of household suffrage, but loads it with conditions which would neutralize it in fact, and produce constant irritation and agitation, taking, the chief danger and evil of our times.

letter to ex Governor Eyre's solicitor, intimating the course that they will be obliged to take in consequence served with a writ. Mr. Eyre's friends considered he would be depriving himself of his legal advantages by ceding to the proposal of the Jamaica Committee. cordingly the committee have no resource but to essions held at Market Drayton, in the neighborhood of which place Mr. Eyre is now residing. This proceeding ing the great expense and inconvenience of taking wit-messes and counsel to Shropshire and encumbering the bropabire Assizes with a case of the kind.

The Manchester Guardian says:—
The movement started by the Edinburg Chamber of commerce for getting the Post Office to undertake the ransmission of telegrams as well as the distribution of titers, if it has not yet borne fruit, bids fair to do so, the question has been seriously considered by the late and present governments, with a concurrence as to the estrability of the proposal. The Post Office authorities are prepared a scheme of operation, and it is undersood that a favorable financial opportunity is now all last is wanted to carry out the project.

La France, of Paris, confirms the report that it is now. The Manchester Guardian says :-

La France, of Paris, confirms the report that it is proposed to present a sum of 400,000f. as a national testimonial to M. de Lamartine. The proposal, the France
eays, owes its origin to the Emperor Napoleon.
The Gasette de France, of Paris, says:—
Count de Chambord has no one to represent him in
France. The Count represents himself, and he is in
exile. If the Constitutionnel is anxious to know how he
raille that task let it publish his letter-writings paint
the man. As to the noise which that journal repreaches
us with making every day about the said letter, let it
only accuse the unanimity of the opinious of the jurisconsuls of all the French courts against the circular of
M. Vaudal.

to the subject and observes that "the question of the letter of obedience, generally but little known, dominates so entirely all legislation relative to girls' schools in France that, according to the solution adopted, their inbe delivered up to the religious communities, that is to say, to retrograde tendencies. The writer adds:—

eay, to retrograde tendencies. The writer adds:—
At present a primary school for girls can be opened or kept by any woman belonging to one of the religious bodies devoted to instruction and recognized by the State. How is the capacity of this person recognized? Society by the letter of obedience. What is that letter? Nothing else than the order given to such a woman to go and keep a school in such a place, an order to which she owes obedience. Certain communities are said to have instituted examinations; but how is that proved? Who are the examiner? How do they proceed? What is their programme? Nobody knows. What is the reason for this privilege? Simply that they are communities of religious women. Why, then, not have restored it to the communities of men?

call in their men on furlough by the 1st of April. It is expected that a southward movement of the force will

carry out a series of experiments relative to submarine mines. It is especied to commence its labors by an examination of the different systems of torpedoes.

The newspaper called the Istance de Sues says that the ment with the Viceroy of Egypt to construct two new

railroad. The works will cost fifteen millions of france, or \$3,000,000, and it will take six years to complete

THE FENIAN WAR.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Annexation of Ireland to the United States-

Manifesto of the Fenian Executive at the Foot of the Galtees, &c. DUBLIN, March 16, 1867. circulated in all parts of the country within the last few days, notwithstanding the precautions of the govern-ment officials. It reads thus:--

unit officials. It reads thus:—

WANTESTO OF THE IRINE PROPLE.

Upon considering our present position we have come to the following resolution on behalf of our countrymen in Ireland, in America, and in every other quarter of the world where they are now dispersed.

English sovernment has become absolutely intolerable of us. We cannot endure a state of society in which has commonest liberties of all men are suspended.

We are unable to contend with our oppressors in a rms, and we turn to the hope of mankind, the great republic of North America, in our difficulties.

We sak to be admitted into the American Union, as a new State, having our own local government, but sending representatives to Congress.

We are as near to New York as Washington, as New Priceans and San Francisco, and we have become so thoroughly Americanized that connection with England a no longer tolerable or possible.

This is a final and solemn resolve upon full deliberation.

This is a man and some results upon full demoration.

We solicit our countrymen throughout the Union immediately to assemble and place this, the petition of twave millions of Irishmen, to due form before the President and Courses of the United States.

**Signed on behalf of the Irish people.

HI GB O'NEIL,

PATRICK SARSFIELD,

WOLFE TONS,

EDWARD FITGGERALD,

SMITH O'BRIEN.

Foot or the Gairse, March 12, 1867.

Saint Patrick's Eve-Analety on All Sides-Looking Out For American Allies and the British Fleet in Motion A Belligerent Pris-oner An Informer Murdered, &c. Dunia, March 16, 1867. Seldom has the auniversary of the patron saint of

reland been looked forward to with so much anxiety as on the present occasion. There is no decided foundation for apprehension that the peace of the country williss

disturbed. The latest reports from diaffected districts aunounce "all quiet," yet a decided feeling of uneast-ness pervades the public mind. In this city to-day the ction and preparations of the government were dis-

formidable fleet is approaching our waters. The Belle-rophon sailed yesterday morning, the Niobe, Stork and two other gunboats in the afternoon, and also the Hector frigate to reinforce the squadron at Queenstown. Others are preparing with all possible speed for cruising

n the southern and western coasts.

One thousand two hundred marines are being armed

when a genial sun removed all traces of the late from guards and pickets. Proops quartered in wooden and iron huts draw one-third additional, and those in per-manent barracks one sixth. A military guard for the protection of Smithfield Bridewell has been mounted here for the past two days, and will continue during

oustody he drew a loaded revolver from his pocket and attempted to shoot the policeman. The latter struck up his arm, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in wrenching the pistol from him, and, with assistance, conveyed him to Chancery lane station.

A despatch from Nenagh this morning announces the capture of Michael Gleeson, believed to be the brother of General Gleeson. He was arrested at a farmer's house, within a few miles of the town, and on the information of one of the local constables. He was remanded to jail for further examination.

It is also reported that a man named Carroll, who was servant to a farmer, and was supposed to be a Fenian, was murdered on his road home to Borrisoleigh. Carroll was arrested, with a number of others, last evening, in the vicinity of Borrisoleigh. The authorities thought fit to detain all the captives but the deceased, who was released. Being supposed to have sot his liberty by turning informer, a party of Fenians lay in wait at a secluded part of the road. When found Carroll was still allive, but he shortly expired. His throat was cut by a sword or other similar sharp instrument, and the head almost severed from the body.

The Dublin Gazette of last night contains notices appointing the magistrates who are to grant licenses for the possession of arms in the Queens county, county Meath and Louth. It also contains a proclamation offering a roward of £100 for information that shall lead to the arrest of Charles Bourke, of Kilcroke, county Tipperary, who, with others, set fire to the house of a constabilary pensioner, named William Clare, of Ballyboy, on his refusal to join them. Bourke is thus described:—Twenty four yet a of age, sive feet ton inches high, very stout, fresh complexion, round face, light gray eyes; light brown hair; wore a gray frieze freck coat, tweed trowsers, tweed vest; supposed to have a military uniform, green cap, with gold band.

The Gazette also contains a proclamation offering a similar reward for such information as shall lead to the arrest o

St. Patrick's Day.

Dustin, March 17, 1867. Up to the time for closing this despatch, no disturb

mirth abounded, money circulated freely. Troops of bright eyed peasant girls flocked into the city on the sembled in the Castle square to play national airs; the

sembled in the Castle square to play national airs; the gates were thrown open; people, without distinction, admitted to walk before his Excellency as he sai with his family on the balcony, or to hear him speak to them of the prosperity of the country.

Great the contrast this year! Shamrooke decorate the hats of some of the people, but many seem to wear them with fear, doubtful whether this mark of nationality may not draw on them the notice of troublesome detectives.

It is the Sabbath day. To follow the old order of things, the public ceremonials would take place to-morrow. But they are shelved altogether. Instead of open gates, the Castle entrances are closed with bars and plates of iron. Double sentinels keep watch; within and without is fear and anxiety.

Although the insurrectionary movement of Shrove Tuesday has been completely extinguished the govern-ment are in serious apprehension of another attempt at the most convenient places, are in readiness to answer at a moment's notice any call which may be made for their services. Up to the time I write (noon) no intelligence has reached here of any disturbances in the county, and I have no reason to believe that any will take

defeats to take the field again. They have learned a little experience, and it is to be hoped they will profit by it. They have seen that the power of England is not so easily subdued, and that a handful of men armed with pitchforks and clasp knives, cannot achieve anything but certain failure. Of all the attempts at rebel-

with pitchforks and clasp knives, cannot achieve anything but certain failure. Of all the attempts at rebellion which have been made to liberate this country from British thraidom, none has presented such a miserable exhibition as the present. In 1848 there were men of standing, men of position and of genius—true patriots, who were ready and not unwilling to sacrifice their lives for their country's good. But who are at the head of the Penian speculation? Persons without either position or standing in the world—men who have nothing to lose, and everything to gain. The loyaliets here can afford to laugh at the expense of the 'poor Irish dupes,' who have been used as the catapaw for designing rogues. In Cork and in the south of Iroland the police are busily engaged making arrests; and, within the past week, over fifty persons have been apprehended in various parts of the country. In fact, a more induscriminate or wholesale system of arresting has never come under the notice of any one. The encouragement which the constabulary receives from the magistrates estimulates them to be officious to an extent which is almost overbearing. As an example I may quote the following case:—This day week a policeman, suspecting a man named Maurice Cushman or Fenian practices, requested him to accompany him to the barrack. The "suspicious character" declining the invitation attempted to "skedaddle," whereupon the officer produced a revolver and fired after him, although he was within reach of Cushman at the time. This is only one of the numerous instances which I could cite of such arbitrary conduct on the part of the officers of justice.

During the week there were soveral arrests in Queenstown of young men, who were about emigrating, and who were suspected of participating in the recent movement. The most innocent person in the world may be arrested, and it needs but the suspicion of a police constable to have him detained in custody for weeks, until no stone is left unturned to secure a conviction. I was present a lew of the ma

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Imperial News Report-Careful Avoid

The evening Monitour publishes every week a sort of résumé of the general political situation. It is often not badly written, as far as style goes, and soeing its official

This is a case of a mouse bringing forth a

replying to-day, tells a far different story.

It is the opinion of several Deputies with whom I have spoken that Thiers, though he is as eloquent as ever. wonder at this impression. After wading through the enormously lengthy report in the columns of the Monitour it seems to me that for all practical purposes his speech was tox et praterea nihil. He proved, indeed, very conclusively what M. Prevost Parudol had proved in a pamphlet before him, and what everbody knows, namely, that the French Emperor was completely befooled by M. de Bismarck and has lost his prestige in Europe, and he

the railway station amid the falling flakes.

But the flakes did not long continue to fall. Before

Stanom beide is C. There. The lits adjusted and the proof of the latest part hand a transport of the latest part hand latest part hand a transport of the latest part hand latest

YOUNG ITALY.

that they are so, and that their proposed measure was a great danger for the country. Nay, there are persons of no mean judgment and information who are convinced that Ricasoli has been imposed upon and led casesy by the very influences to which he has always shown himself nool adverse, and that the cabinet of the Tutlerse and its docale French and Ration agents in Florence—for a ham both in its pay and interest in this capital—has had much more to do than the baron or the public dream of in promoting a measure intended to preserve to the church the greater portion of its wealth, and to the Popolius temporal power. The passage in the Emperor's speech relating to that power aroused suspicion and a bad feeling here. Those persons—and they are not few—who fully believe that he bider his time for a war with France, Austria, Italy, and even Spain, attribute to him a determination to maintain the status que in all that regards the Pope, in order to conciliate Austria and Spain. The marriags, now considered a sottled matter, between the Frince of Piedmont and the Archduke Albert's dughter, is also blieved to have been promoted by the Engiever of the French with an obvious analogous view.

Thouse Garinadia's journey may not benefit his regulation, neither do I believe that it will be injurious to the interests of the country, even though it should give an accression of strength to the left in the coming Chamber—which, to a moderate extent, is likely enough, the moderate party will be driven to do the amor; and, indeed, both parties seem fairly awaroned from the specific the residuals work hard and agitato viges only, the moderate party will be driven to do the same; and, indeed, both parties seem fairly awaroned from their houltand torpor. This of itself, as a read gain. It is no assail thing if the country, the brought up to the majority, and the total abstinence of an immense proportion of the voters. Garibaldi's cruade will do as harm. Much more to be feared in the absunce of real interest in the welfare of the coun

Lieutenaut General Sherman has obtained General Grant's consent to make an expedition to the Mediter-ranean and the Holy land. He will leave about the lat-

At the late comme

H. B. Chamberiain, George W. Wheelwright, W. Atherton, C. C. Coffin, B. Lesch, N. F. Cobleigh, E. S. Wilkinson. Philedelphia—Briaten Coxe, C. A. Shaefler, W. Donaldson, C. F. Shoener and lady. Boffaic—Mrs. W. G. Pargo, E. E. Hazard. Chicago—H. C. Durand, General F. A. Starring. Louisville—James Ferguson, M. R. Milton. Claveland—Mr. Rett. berg and wife. Miss L. Le Pelley. Lafayette, Ind.—J. A. Wilstach. Indianapolis—W. B. Fletcher, J. H. Baldwin. Indiana—F. S. Williams, H. D. Spears. Springfield—D. de Gothal, H. W. Hallett. Baltimore—E. A. Phillips. United States Array—General A. Amos. Vocuonis—M. C. Smith. Michigan—H. C. Lewis and wife. California—George P. Rutler, Js. Loudon—George M. Stricht.